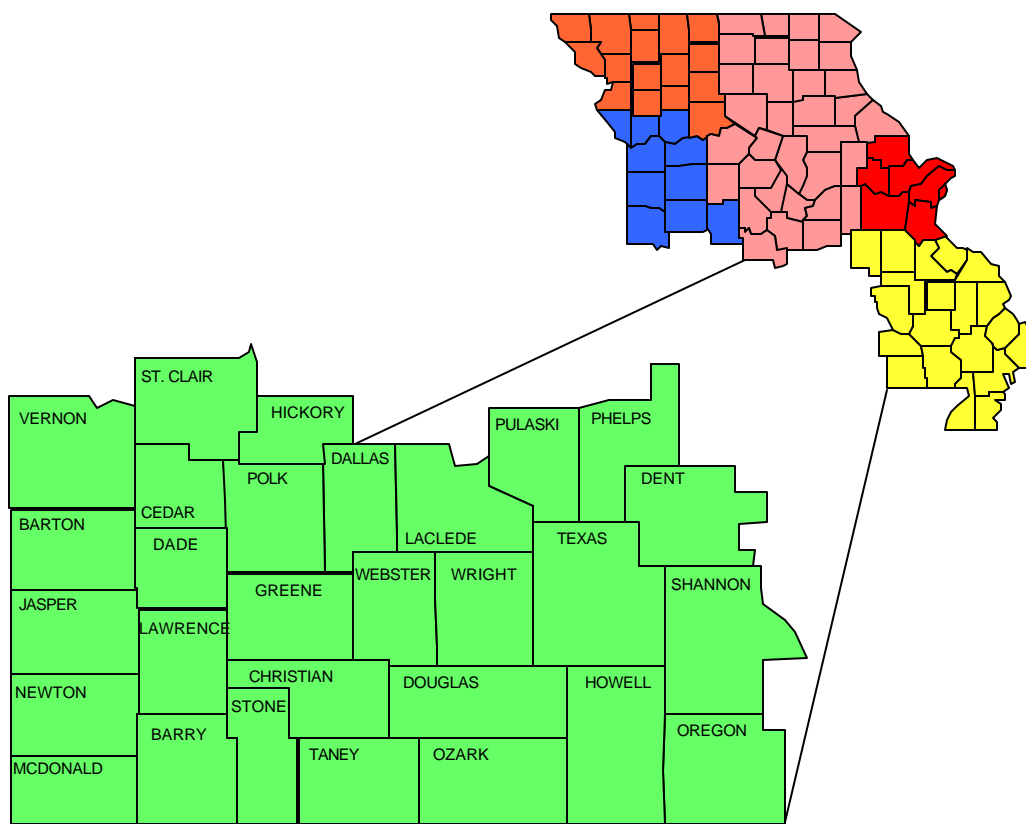


Southwest HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Southwest HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Barry County	31,999	94.1%	39	0.1%	292	0.9%	102	0.3%	1,713	5.0%	34,010	100.0%
Barton County	12,156	96.9%	36	0.3%	104	0.8%	47	0.4%	119	0.9%	12,541	100.0%
Cedar County	13,263	96.6%	44	0.3%	91	0.7%	69	0.5%	153	1.1%	13,733	100.0%
Christian County	52,824	97.3%	145	0.3%	302	0.6%	173	0.3%	714	1.3%	54,285	100.0%
Dade County	7,721	97.5%	21	0.3%	56	0.7%	15	0.2%	67	0.8%	7,923	100.0%
Dallas County	15,262	97.5%	19	0.1%	119	0.8%	16	0.1%	147	0.9%	15,661	100.0%
Dent County	14,489	97.1%	59	0.4%	109	0.7%	34	0.2%	112	0.8%	14,927	100.0%
Douglas County	12,673	96.9%	14	0.1%	124	0.9%	30	0.2%	110	0.8%	13,084	100.0%
Greene County	224,859	93.5%	5,426	2.3%	1,583	0.7%	2,865	1.2%	4,434	1.8%	240,391	100.0%
Hickory County	8,717	97.5%	7	0.1%	59	0.7%	10	0.1%	68	0.8%	8,940	100.0%
Howell County	35,902	96.4%	114	0.3%	362	1.0%	150	0.4%	450	1.2%	37,238	100.0%
Jasper County	96,916	92.6%	1,551	1.5%	1,388	1.3%	795	0.8%	3,615	3.5%	104,686	100.0%
Laclede County	31,552	97.0%	138	0.4%	160	0.5%	110	0.3%	401	1.2%	32,513	100.0%
Lawrence County	33,682	95.7%	95	0.3%	267	0.8%	87	0.2%	1,195	3.4%	35,204	100.0%
McDonald County	19,440	89.7%	38	0.2%	625	2.9%	61	0.3%	2,030	9.4%	21,681	100.0%
Newton County	49,086	93.3%	312	0.6%	1,175	2.2%	314	0.6%	1,147	2.2%	52,636	100.0%
Oregon County	9,786	94.6%	10	0.1%	298	2.9%	15	0.1%	113	1.1%	10,344	100.0%
Ozark County	9,310	97.6%	14	0.1%	62	0.6%	8	0.1%	90	0.9%	9,542	100.0%
Phelps County	37,132	93.2%	596	1.5%	236	0.6%	961	2.4%	485	1.2%	39,825	100.0%
Polk County	26,253	97.3%	122	0.5%	181	0.7%	60	0.2%	350	1.3%	26,992	100.0%
Pulaski County	32,254	78.4%	4,935	12.0%	413	1.0%	1,066	2.6%	2,404	5.8%	41,165	100.0%
Shannon County	7,912	95.1%	14	0.2%	152	1.8%	6	0.1%	77	0.9%	8,324	100.0%
St. Clair County	9,397	97.4%	22	0.2%	72	0.7%	16	0.2%	95	1.0%	9,652	100.0%
Stone County	27,983	97.6%	21	0.1%	175	0.6%	62	0.2%	298	1.0%	28,658	100.0%
Taney County	38,202	96.2%	138	0.3%	347	0.9%	157	0.4%	962	2.4%	39,703	100.0%
Texas County	22,190	96.5%	49	0.2%	221	1.0%	82	0.4%	221	1.0%	23,003	100.0%
Vernon County	19,839	97.0%	125	0.6%	162	0.8%	70	0.3%	172	0.8%	20,454	100.0%
Webster County	29,866	96.2%	359	1.2%	203	0.7%	89	0.3%	400	1.3%	31,045	100.0%
Wright County	17,526	97.6%	50	0.3%	118	0.7%	26	0.1%	139	0.8%	17,955	100.0%
Region Totals	948,191	94.2%	14,513	1.4%	9,456	0.9%	7,496	0.7%	22,281	2.2%	1,006,115	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

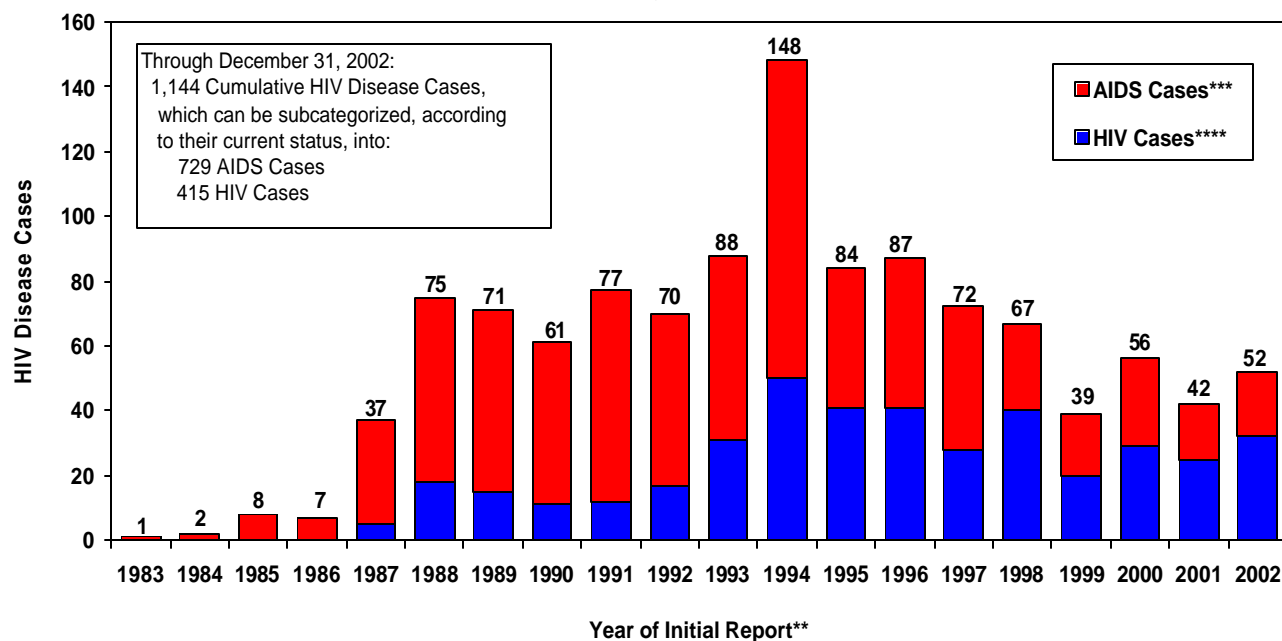
Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 1,144 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southwest HIV Region. In 2002, 52 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 178.)
- Of these 1,144 HIV Disease cases, 729 (63.7%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 403 (55.3%) of the 729 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 326 (44.7%) are living. In 2002, 28 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 175) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 178).
- Of the 1,144 reported HIV Disease cases, 415 (36.3%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 32 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Southwest HIV Region, 1983-2002



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

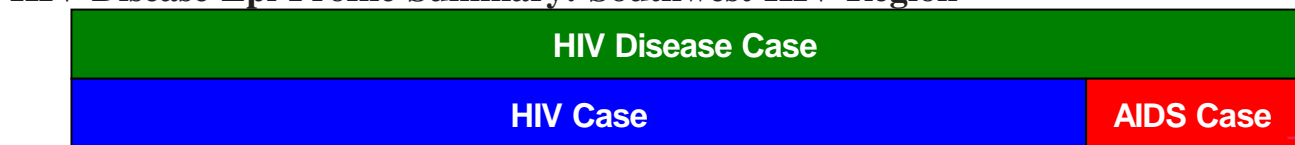
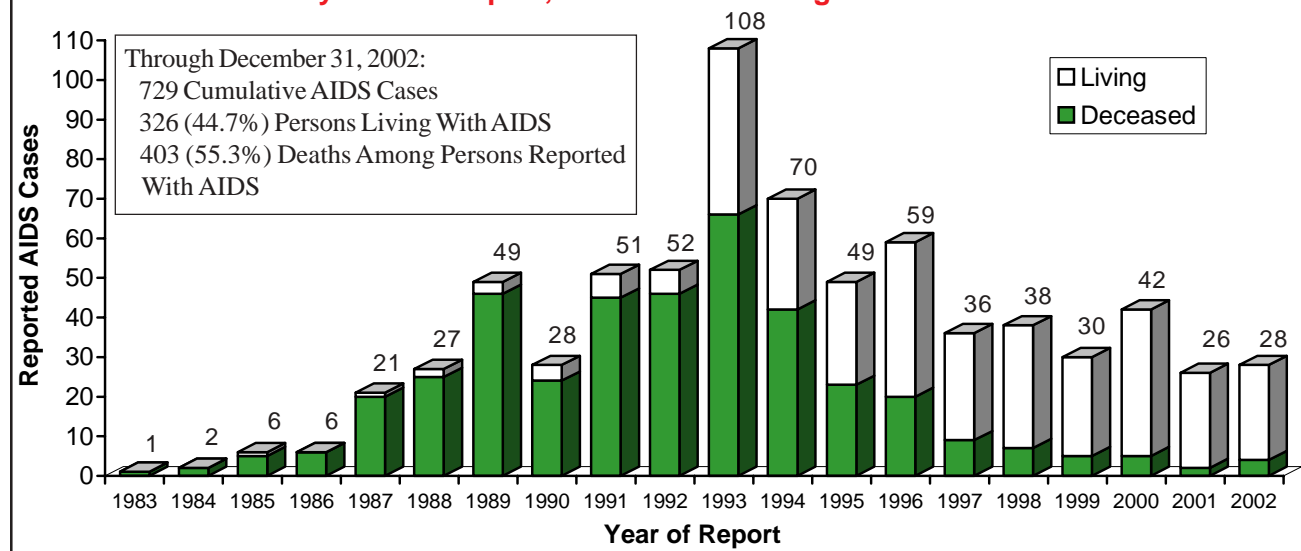


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Southwest HIV Region 1983–2002



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 73.7% of the 415 cumulative reported HIV cases and 89.8% of the 729 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported HIV Disease cases. Although blacks make up only about 1.4% of the Southwest HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 10.1% of reported HIV cases and 4.9% of reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (27.6) was 11 times the rate in whites* (2.5).
- The over-representation of blacks is somewhat more apparent in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 109 reported female HIV cases, 17 (15.6%) were in black females. Of the 74 reported female AIDS cases, 6 (8.1%) were in black females.
- For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been small (13 cumulative HIV cases with 3 cases reported in 2002; 10 cumulative AIDS cases with 1 case reported in 2002).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (no HIV cases and 2 AIDS cases in Asians; 3 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians).
- Of the 415 cumulative reported HIV cases, 37.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 36.6% in 20-29 year olds, 14.2% in 40-49 year olds, 5.1% in 13-19 year olds, 3.9% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 2.4% in persons less than 13 years old.
- Of the 405 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases: 181 (44.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 34 (8.4%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 53 (13.0%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 86 (21.2%) in heterosexual contacts; and 42 (10.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 719 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases: 432 (60.1%) were in MSM; 75 (10.4%) in MSM/IDUs; 75 (10.4%) in IDUs; 78 (10.8%) in heterosexual contacts; and 26 (3.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 10 perinatal HIV cases and 7 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported. No perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported in 2002. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southwest HIV Region, 1983–2002

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	25	(78.1%)	306	(73.7%)	25	(89.3%)	655	(89.8%)	961	(84.0%)
Female	7	(21.9%)	109	(26.3%)	3	(10.7%)	74	(10.2%)	183	(16.0%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	24	(75.0%)	352	(84.8%)	23	(82.1%)	678	(93.0%)	1030	(90.0%)
Black	4	(12.5%)	42	(10.1%)	4	(14.3%)	36	(4.9%)	78	(6.8%)
Hispanic	3	(9.3%)	13	(3.1%)	1	(3.6%)	10	(1.4%)	23	(2.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	2	(0.2%)
American Indian	1	(3.1%)	3	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.4%)	6	(0.5%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	19	(59.4%)	266	(64.1%)	21	(75.0%)	614	(84.2%)	880	(76.9%)
Black Male	3	(9.4%)	25	(6.0%)	3	(10.7%)	30	(4.1%)	55	(4.8%)
Hispanic Male	2	(6.2%)	8	(1.9%)	1	(3.6%)	8	(1.1%)	16	(1.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
American Indian Male	1	(3.1%)	3	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	5	(0.4%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.3%)
White Female	5	(15.6%)	86	(20.7%)	2	(7.1%)	64	(8.8%)	150	(13.1%)
Black Female	1	(3.1%)	17	(4.1%)	1	(3.6%)	6	(0.8%)	23	(2.0%)
Hispanic Female	1	(3.1%)	5	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	7	(0.6%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	0	(0.0%)	10	(2.4%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(1.0%)		
13-19	3	(9.4%)	21	(5.1%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(1.6%)		
20-29	6	(18.7%)	152	(36.6%)	3	(10.7%)	145	(19.9%)		
30-39	17	(53.1%)	157	(37.8%)	16	(57.1%)	330	(45.3%)		
40-49	4	(12.5%)	59	(14.2%)	4	(14.3%)	173	(23.7%)		
50+	2	(6.2%)	16	(3.9%)	5	(17.9%)	62	(8.5%)		
Southwest HIV Region Total	32 (100.0%)		415 (100.0%)		28 (100.0%)		729 (100.0%)		1,144 (100.0%)	

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southwest Planning Region Reported 2002, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	12	(37.5%)	202	(49.9%)	16	(57.1%)	450	(62.6%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	4	(12.5%)	34	(8.4%)	2	(7.1%)	75	(10.4%)
Injecting Drug Use	3	(9.4%)	53	(13.1%)	2	(7.1%)	77	(10.7%)
Heterosexual Contact	13	(40.6%)	106	(26.2%)	7	(25.0%)	84	(11.7%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	6	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(3.1%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.0%)	1	(3.6%)	11	(1.5%)
Risk Not Specified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	32 (100.0%)		405 (100.0%)		28 (100.0%)		719 (100.0%)	
Pediatric Subtotal	0		10		0		10	
Total	32		415		28		729	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Where

- Of the 415 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Southwest HIV Region, 171 (41.2%) were from Greene County, 58 (14.0%) from Jasper County, and 21 (5.1%) from Pulaski County. The remaining 165 (39.8%) of cases came from 23 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-19 cases. See Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51). Of the 42 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from Greene County (16 cases or 38.1%) and Pulaski County (14 cases or 33.3%).
- Of the 729 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Southwest HIV Region, 314 (43.1%) were from Greene County, 113 (15.5%) from Jasper County, 27 (3.8%) from Taney County, 27 (3.7%) from Pulaski County and 24 (3.3%) from Christian County. The remaining 225 (30.9%) of cases came from 24 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 2-20 cases. See Figure 10 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51). Of the 36 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 16 cases, or 44.4% were from Greene County and 9 cases, or 25.0% from Pulaski County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Southwest HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 10 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Southwest HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 49) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County [†]	171	100.0%	147	86.0%	16	9.4%
Jasper County [†]	58	100.0%	48	82.8%	7	12.1%
Pulaski County [†]	21	100.0%	7	33.3%	14	66.7%
Christian County [†]	19	100.0%	19	100.0%	0	0.0%
Taney County [†]	17	100.0%	15	88.2%	0	0.0%
Remainder of Region [†]	129	100.0%	116	89.9%	5	3.9%
Southwest HIV Region [†]	415	100.0%	352	84.8%	42	10.1%

[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County [†]	314	100.0%	293	93.3%	16	5.1%
Jasper County [†]	113	100.0%	103	91.2%	7	6.2%
Christian County [†]	24	100.0%	24	100.0%	0	0.0%
Taney County [†]	27	100.0%	26	96.3%	1	3.7%
Pulaski County [†]	26	100.0%	15	57.7%	9	34.6%
Remainder of Region [†]	225	100.0%	217	96.4%	3	1.3%
Southwest HIV Region [†]	729	100.0%	678	93.0%	36	4.9%

[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

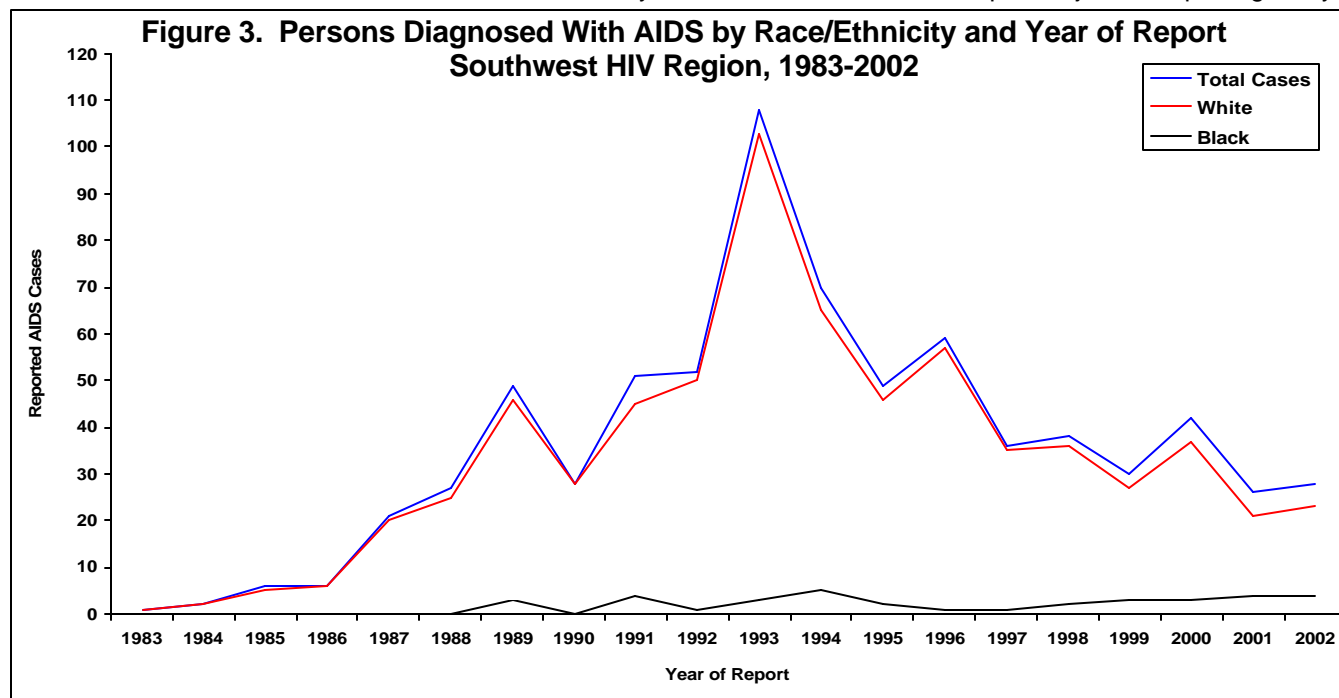
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Trends

- The 52 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Southwest HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 23.8% increase from the 42 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 173).
- The 28 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represented a 7.7% increase from the 26 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 208).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 9.5% (from 21 cases reported in 2001 to 23 cases in 2002), while the number of reported cases in blacks remained the same (4 cases reported 2001 and 4 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (page 176), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons, a larger proportion may be female.
 - In Table 2 (page 176), cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are MSM and an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections likely continue to result from male homosexual contact).
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual number of diagnosed cases has generally decreased since 1993.
- Figures 5-6 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender and race/ethnicity. Care should be exercised in interpreting these graphs (and the similar graphs which follow) given the relatively small numbers of cases, and the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.

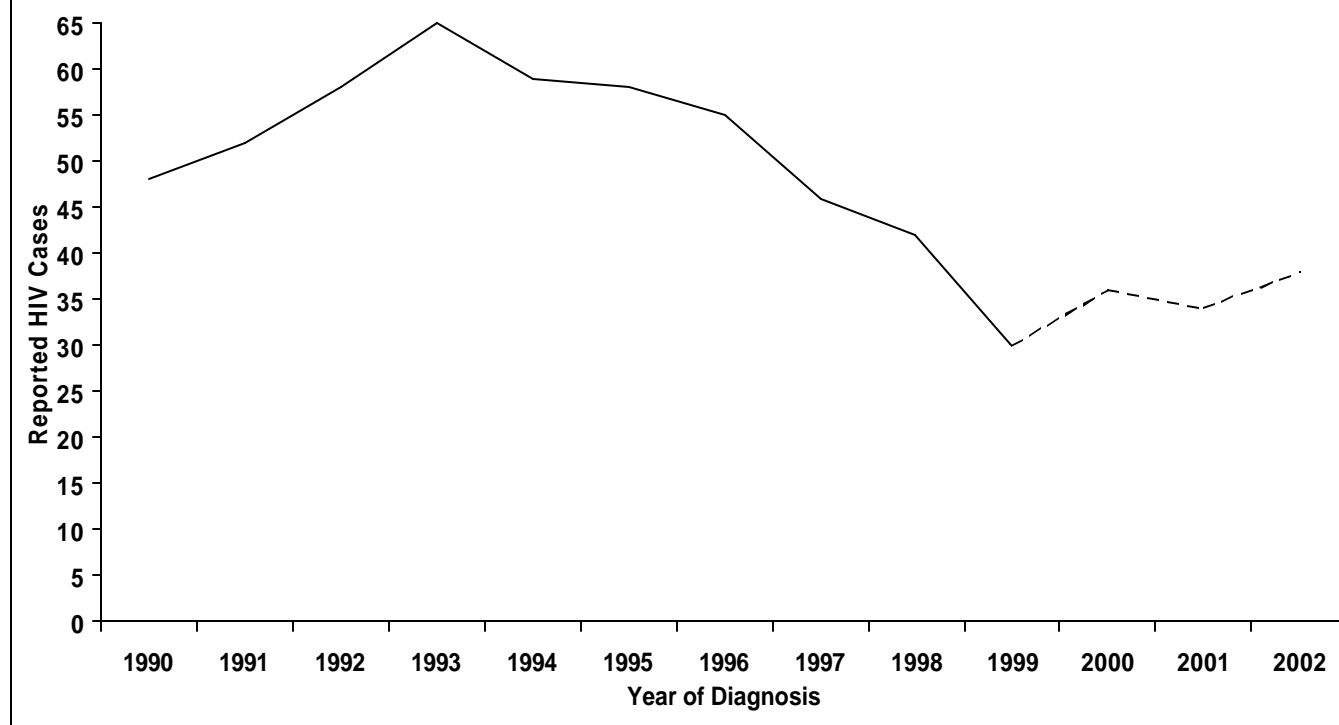


[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-7 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to become AIDS cases, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

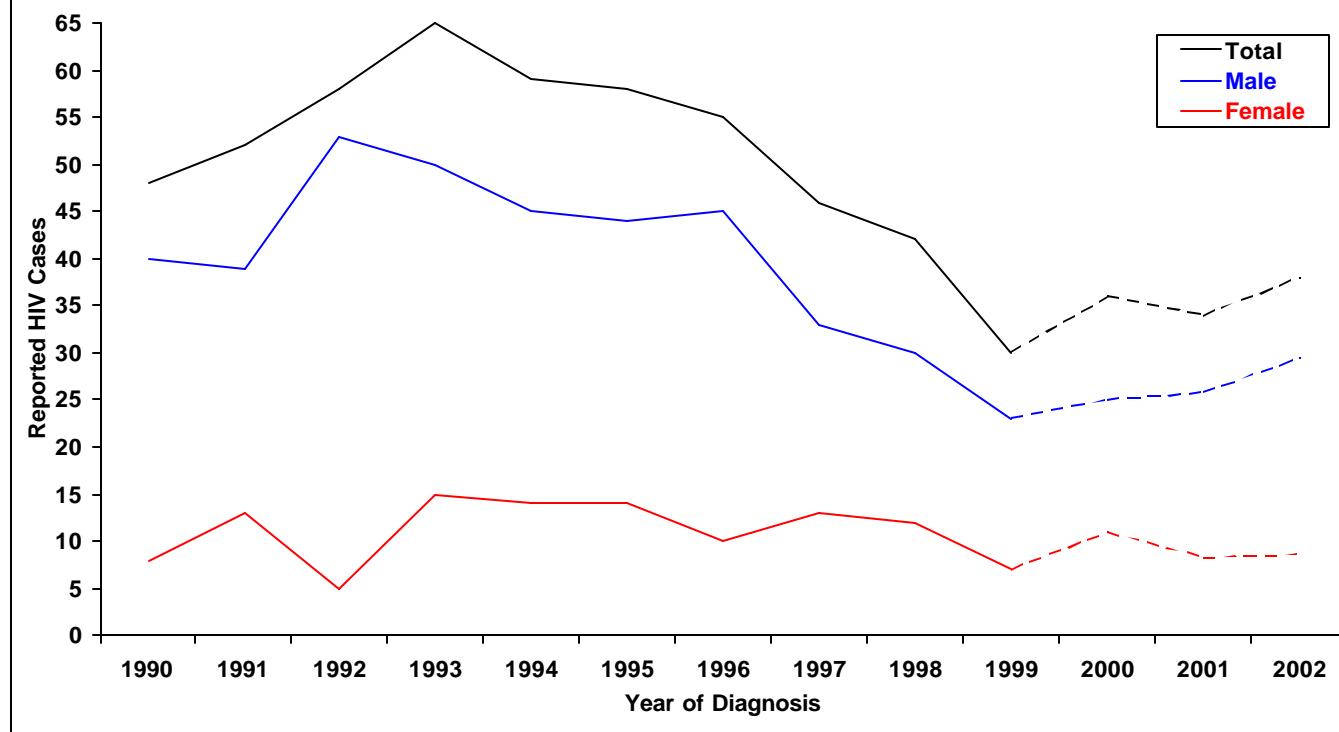
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Figure 4. Reported HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest HIV Region, 1990-2002



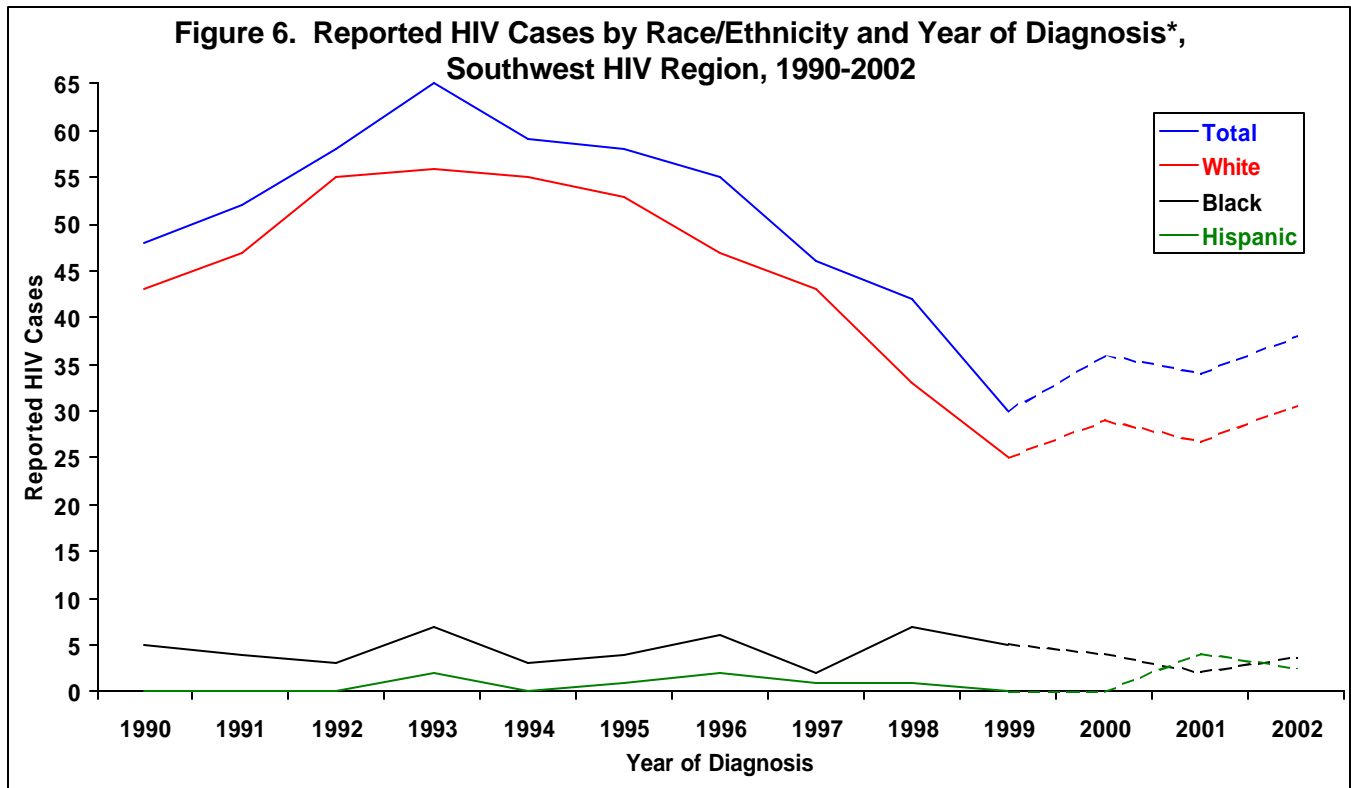
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest HIV Region, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 613 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 55.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 613 HIV Disease cases, 432 (70.5%) are AIDS cases and 181 (29.5%) are HIV cases.
- The 432 AIDS cases make up 59.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 12 (42.9%) were in MSM.
- The 181 HIV cases in MSM make up 44.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 8 (25.0%) were in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 26 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 42 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 176). It is estimated that approximately 450 (62.6%) of the 719 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 16 (57.1%) of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 202 (49.9%) of the 405 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 12 (37.5%) of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 93.4%, and black men only 3.9%.
- White men comprise 95.6% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, and black men make up only 3.7%.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.8%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (71.4%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 30% of these men (29% of white men and 48% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 181 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 87 (48.1%) were from Greene County, 23 (12.7%) from Jasper County, and 12 (6.6%) from Christian County. The remaining 59 cases were from 17 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-7 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 176), a smaller proportion of cumulative HIV cases (49.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (62.6%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM. (However, the largest number of new infections likely continue to result from male homosexual contact.)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	169	(93.4%)	413	(95.6%)
Black	7	(3.9%)	16	(3.7%)
Hispanic	2	(1.1%)	2	(0.5%)
Other/Unknown	3	(1.6%)	1	(0.2%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	181	(100.0%)	432	(100.0%)

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	Total	
	Cases	%
13-19	3	(1.7%)
20-29	71	(39.2%)
30-39	72	(39.8%)
40-49	29	(16.0%)
50+	6	(3.3%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	181	(100.0%)

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County	84	(96.5%)	2	(2.3%)	87	(100.0%)
Jasper County	22	(95.7%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(100.0%)
Christian County	12	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	51	(86.4%)	5	(8.5%)	59	(100.0%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	169	(93.4%)	7	(3.9%)	181	(100.0%)

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 109 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 9.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 109 HIV Disease cases, 75 (68.8%) are AIDS cases and 34 (31.2%) are HIV cases.
- The 75 AIDS cases make up 10.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 34 HIV cases make up 8.4% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 34 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 88.2%, and black men make up 5.9%.
- White men comprise 93.3% of the 72 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and black men make up 5.3%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (47.0%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 42% of these men have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 34 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 13 (38.2%) were from Greene County, and 6 (17.6%) from Jasper County. The remaining 15 (44.1%) cases were from 11 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past 5 years, from 0-3 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in MSM/IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	30	(88.2%)	70	(93.3%)
Black	2	(5.9%)	4	(5.3%)
Other/Unknown	2	(5.9%)	1	(1.3%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	34	(100.0%)	75	(100.0%)

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	Total	
	Cases	%
13-19	2	(5.9%)
20-29	10	(29.4%)
30-39	16	(47.0%)
40-49	4	(11.8%)
50+	2	(5.9%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	34	(100.0%)

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Greene County	13	(38.2%)
Jasper County	6	(17.6%)
Taney County	3	(8.8%)
Remaining Counties	12	(35.3%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	34	(100.0%)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 128 HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 11.3% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 128 HIV Disease cases, 75 (58.6%) are AIDS cases and 53 (41.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 75 AIDS cases make up 10.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 53 HIV cases make up 13.1% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 45.3% of the 53 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white females make up 39.6%; black males 0.0%; and black females 7.5%.
- White males comprise 64.0% of the 75 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white females make up 20.0%; black males 4.0%; and black females 2.7%.
- Three IDU HIV cases and 6 IDU AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics. Most of these cases were in males.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (37.7%) were in persons 20-29 and 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 53 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 23 (43.4%) were from Greene County and 7 (13.2%) from Jasper County. The remaining 23 cases (43.4%) were from 16 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past 6 years, from 1-8 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 11. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	24	(45.3%)	48	(64.0%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	3	(4.0%)
White Female	21	(39.6%)	15	(20.0%)
Black Female	4	(7.5%)	2	(2.7%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	53	(100.0%)	75	(100.0%)

Totals include American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table may not add up to the total cases.

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	Total	
	Cases	%
13-19	5	(9.4%)
20-29	20	(37.7%)
30-39	20	(37.7%)
40-49	7	(13.2%)
50+	1	(1.9%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	53	(100.0%)

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Greene County	23	(43.4%)
Jasper County	7	(13.2%)
Remaining Counties	23	(43.4%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	53	(100.0%)

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 164 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 14.6% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 164 HIV Disease cases, 78 (47.6%) are AIDS cases and 86 (52.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 78 AIDS cases make up 10.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (17.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- The 86 HIV cases make up 21.2% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 5 (15.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 26 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 42 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 176. It is estimated that approximately 84 (11.7%) of the 719 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 7 (25.0%) of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 106 (26.2%) of the 405 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 13 (40.6%) of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 57.0% of the 86 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white males make up 14.0%; black females 11.6%; and black males 11.6%.
- White females comprise 57.7% of the 78 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white males make up 33.3%; black females 5.1%; and black males 2.6%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.0%) were in persons 20-29 years of age followed by 37.2% in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 86 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 23 (26.7%) were from Greene County, 17 (19.8%) from Jasper County, and 7 (8.1%) from Pulaski County. Thirty-nine cases (the remaining 45.3%) were reported from 15 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-6 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 176), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (26.2%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (11.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion may be heterosexual contacts.
- During each of the past few years, from 8-16 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	12	(13.9%)	26	(33.3%)
Black Male	10	(11.6%)	2	(2.6%)
White Female	49	(57.0%)	45	(57.7%)
Black Female	10	(11.6%)	4	(5.1%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	86	(100.0%)	78	(100.0%)

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	Total	
	Cases	%
13-19	7	(8.1%)
20-29	37	(43.0%)
30-39	32	(37.2%)
40+	10	(11.6%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	86	(100.0%)

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County	13	(56.5%)	8	(34.8%)	23	(100.0%)
Jasper County	12	(70.6%)	4	(23.5%)	17	(100.0%)
Pulaski County	3	(42.9%)	4	(23.5%)	7	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	33	(84.6%)	4	(23.5%)	39	(100.0%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	61	(70.9%)	20	(23.2%)	86	(100.0%)

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

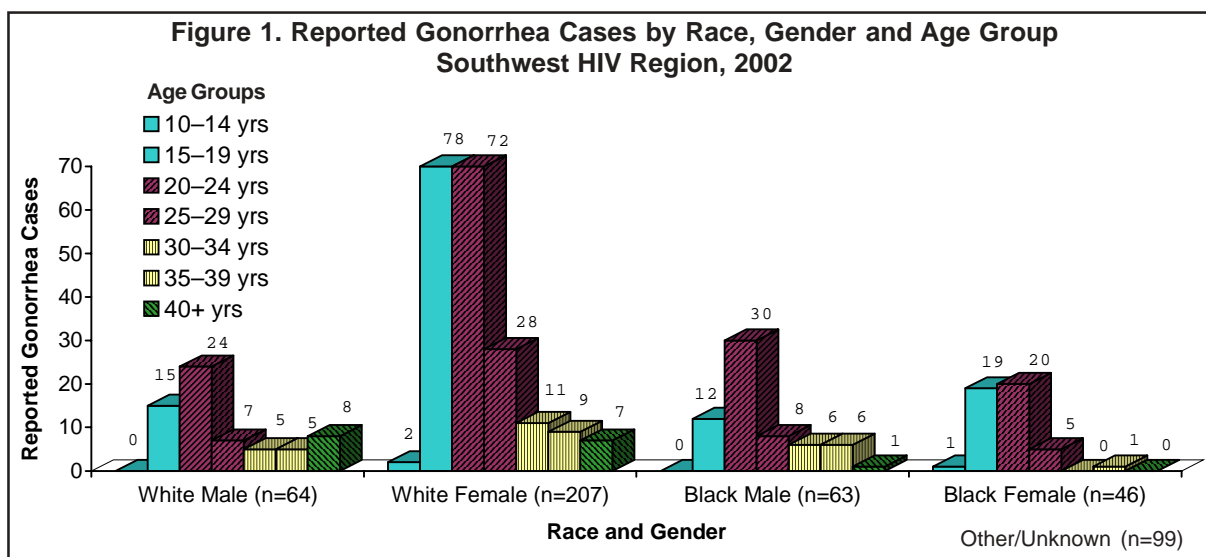
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 479 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Southwest HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 47.6 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 172 (35.9%) were in males and 307 (64.1%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (76.4%) than in males (23.6%); whereas, among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (57.8%) than in females (42.2%).
- Of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 271 (56.6%) were in whites and 109 (22.8%) were in blacks, the same number of cases reported in the previous year. Twelve (2.5%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 87 (18.2%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (751.1) was about 26 times the rate* in whites (28.6).
- Table 1 on page 190 shows the numbers, percentages, and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 150 (31.3%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 20 (43.5%) of the 46 black female cases, 80 (38.6%) of the 207 white female cases, 12 (19.0%) of the 63 black male cases, and 15 (23.4%) of the 64 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported, 260 (54.3%) were from Greene County, 74 (15.4%) from Jasper County, and 45 (9.4%) from Pulaski County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-18 cases reported. Cases were reported from 24 (82.8%) of the region's 29 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases again in 2002 was in Pulaski County (109.3). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 28.4% increase from the 373 cases reported in 2001. The overall increase is attributable more to the increase in whites.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	271	56.6%	28.6
Blacks	109	22.8%	751.1
Other/Unknown	99	20.7%	-
Total Cases	479	100.0%	47.6

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Greene	260	54.3%	108.2
Jasper	74	15.4%	70.7
Pulaski	45	9.4%	109.3
Newton	18	3.8%	34.2
Christian	15	3.1%	27.6
Taney	11	2.3%	27.7
Laclede	7	1.5%	21.5
Polk	7	1.5%	25.9
Total Cases	479	100.0%	47.6

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Southwest HIV Region, 2002

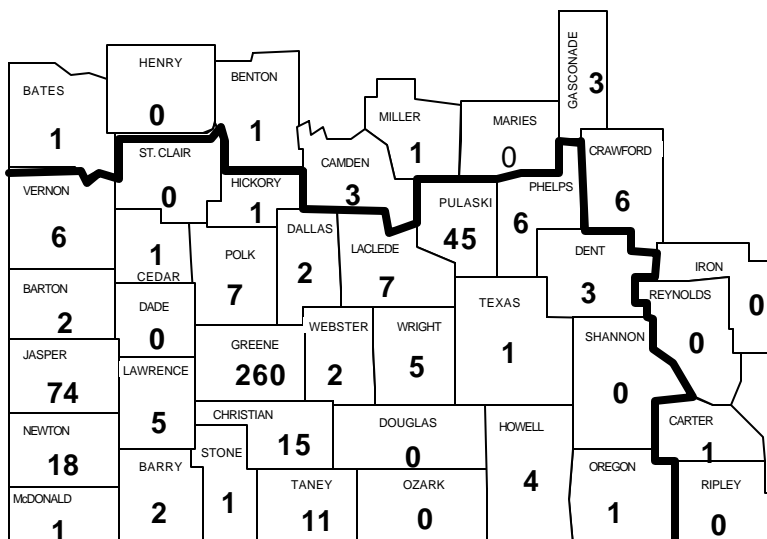


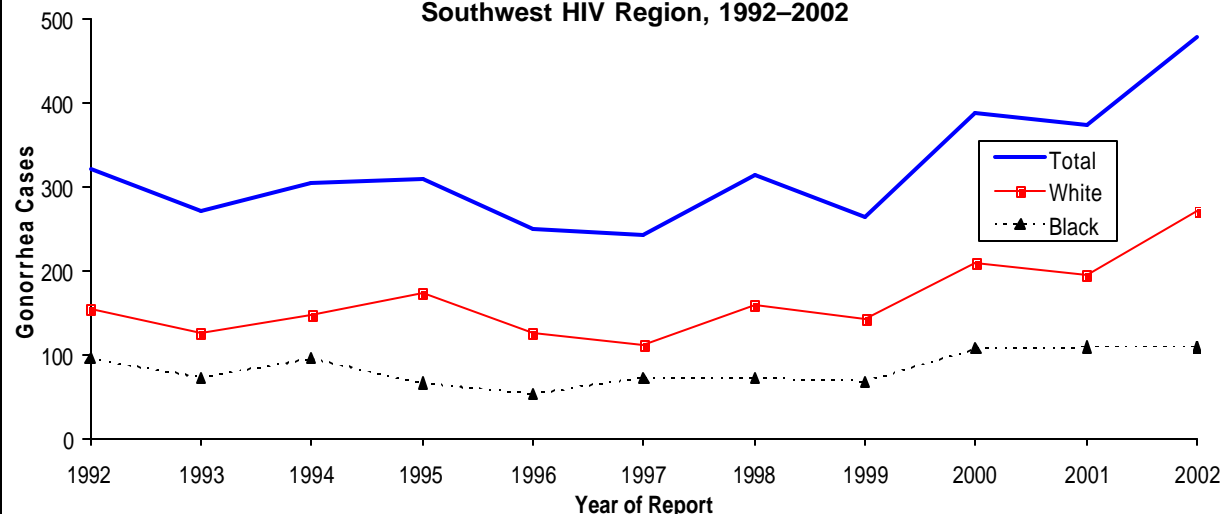
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Greene County	260	100.0%	108.2	151	58.1%	67.2	66	25.4%	1216.4
Jasper County	74	100.0%	70.7	49	66.2%	50.6	15	20.3%	967.1
Pulaski County	45	100.0%	109.3	9	20.0%	27.9	25	55.6%	506.6
Newton County	18	100.0%	34.2	13	72.2%	26.5	2	11.1%	641.0
Christian County	15	100.0%	27.6	11	73.3%	20.8	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney County	11	100.0%	27.7	7	63.6%	18.3	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede County	7	100.0%	21.5	4	57.1%	12.7	0	0.0%	0.0
Polk County	7	100.0%	25.9	4	57.1%	15.2	0	0.0%	0.0
Southwest HIV Region	479	100.0%	47.6	271	56.6%	28.6	109	22.8%	751.1

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report Southwest HIV Region, 1992-2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

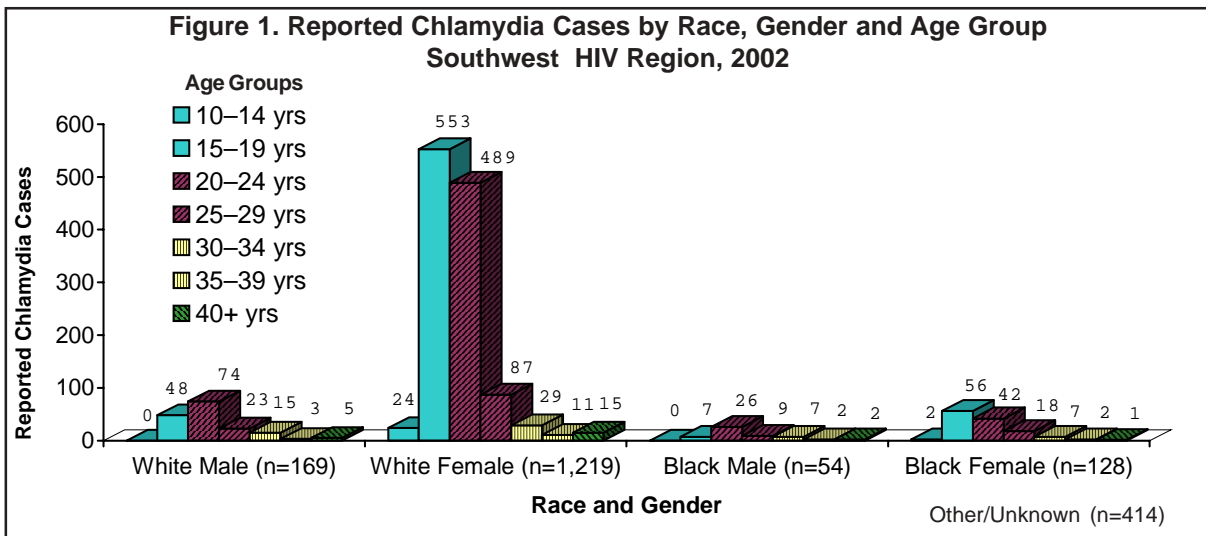
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 1,984 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Southwest HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 197.2 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 299 (15.1%) were in males and 1,685 (84.9%) were in females (please refer to “Trends” below for explanation). Among both whites and blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (87.8% and 70.3%, respectively) than in males (12.2% and 29.7%, respectively).
- Of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,388 (70.0%) were in whites and 182 (9.2%) were in blacks. Forty-four (2.2%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 370 (18.6%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1254.0) was about 9 times the rate* in whites (146.4).
- Table 1 on page 192 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 846 (42.6%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 58 (45.3%) of the 128 black female cases, 575 (47.2%) of the 1,219 white female cases, 7 (13.0%) of the 54 black male cases, and 48 (28.4%) of the 169 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported, 672 (33.9%) were from Greene County, 308 (15.5%) from Jasper County, and 193 (9.7%) from Pulaski County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 3-95 cases reported. Cases were reported from all 29 of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number, percentage, and rates of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was again in Pulaski County (468.8). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 1,984 cases reported in 2002 represented a 17.9% increase from the 1,683 cases reported in 2001, primarily due to the steady increase in white females (since 1998) because of increased screening through the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1,388	70.0%	146.4
Blacks	182	9.2%	1254.0
Other/Unknown	414	20.9%	-
Total Cases	1,984	100.0%	197.2

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Greene	672	33.9%	279.5
Jasper	308	15.5%	294.2
Pulaski	193	9.7%	468.8
Christian	95	4.8%	175.0
Taney	74	3.7%	186.4
Phelps	64	3.2%	160.7
Howell	59	3.0%	158.4
Lawrence	59	3.0%	167.6
Newton	58	2.9%	110.2
Total Cases	1,984	100.0%	197.2

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Southwest HIV Region, 2002

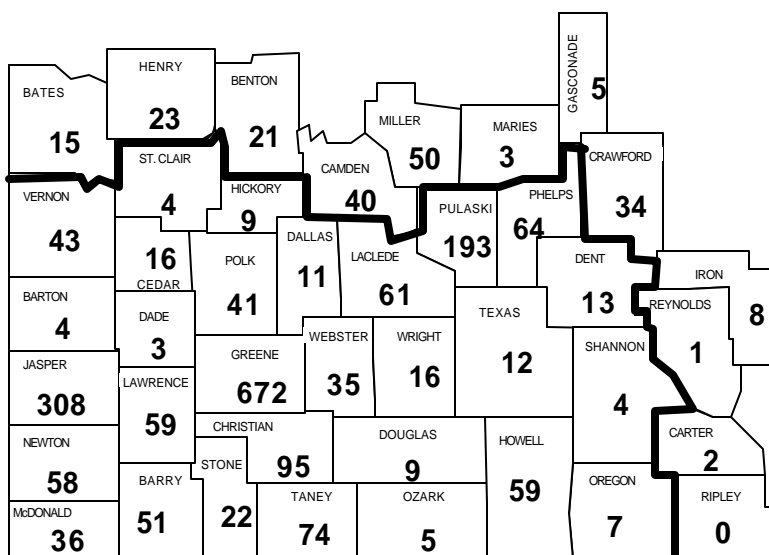


Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Greene County	672	100.0%	279.5	459	68.3%	204.1	69	10.3%	1271.7
Jasper County	308	100.0%	294.2	240	77.9%	247.6	24	7.8%	1547.4
Pulaski County	193	100.0%	468.8	69	35.8%	213.9	78	40.4%	1580.5
Christian County	95	100.0%	175.0	74	77.9%	140.1	1	1.1%	689.7
Taney County	74	100.0%	186.4	53	71.6%	138.7	1	1.4%	724.6
Phelps County	64	100.0%	160.7	42	65.6%	113.1	6	9.4%	1006.7
Howell County	59	100.0%	158.4	49	83.1%	136.5	0	0.0%	0.0
Lawrence County	59	100.0%	167.6	48	81.4%	142.5	1	1.7%	1052.6
Newton County	58	100.0%	110.2	51	87.9%	103.9	1	1.7%	320.5
Barry County	51	100.0%	150.0	37	72.5%	115.6	0	0.0%	0.0
Southwest HIV Region	1,984	100.0%	197.2	1,388	70.0%	146.4	182	9.2%	1254.0

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report Southwest HIV Region, 1992-2002

